

NO PEACE YET

FILIPINO COMMISSIONERS MERELY WANTED AN ARMISTICE.

Again Asked a Suspension of Hostilities Pending a Session of the Insurgent Congress.

CONFERENCE THIS MORNING

BETWEEN GEN. OTIS AND AGUINALDO'S REPRESENTATIVES.

That Ended in the American Commander Declining to Entertain the Proposal of the Filipinos.

GEN. LUNA OPPOSED TO PEACE

TWO INSURGENT OFFICIALS ARRESTED WHILE GOING TO MANILA.

Seat of the Rebel Government Removed Thirty Miles North of San Fernando—Dewey Coming Home.

MANILA, May 20, 10:45 a. m.

Two military and two civil Filipino commissioners, appointed to co-operate with three citizens of Manila in negotiating terms of peace, arrived here at 8:15 o'clock this morning. They submitted no new proposition, but want an armistice pending the session of the Filipino Congress. Major General Otis refused to entertain the proposal.

Luna Still for War.

MANILA, May 19.—General Luna is reported to be making desperate efforts to restrain the Filipino army, which is now self-appointed jurisdiction from communicating with the Americans, even to arresting Encomienda and Herrera, two of the most influential officials, while on their way to Manila to join those who are coming to San Isidro to-day. This and the removal of the government to San Fernando, which has been a source of complications and delay in the pacification of the island. But it is generally conceded that further opposition to American sovereignty is useless and ridiculous. Neither General Pio del Pilar nor General Luna has sufficient force to resist or compel the Americans. General Wheaton has been relieved of the command of the Second Division for a special assignment and General Funston has been assigned to his brigade.

A board consisting of Colonel French, of the Twenty-second Infantry, and Major Call and Captain Randolph, of the Third Artillery, has been appointed to proceed to Batavia for the purpose of investigating the European methods of providing for the health of the troops there and to report on the subject for the benefit of the Americans here.

WILL SAIL TO-DAY.

Admiral Dewey to Leave Manila Bay for Hong-Kong.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Hong-Kong says: "Admiral Dewey will leave Manila on Saturday morning the 20th inst. If all goes well he will arrive at Hong-Kong next Monday morning. Arrangements have been made to put the Olympia, the admiral's flagship, in dry dock as soon as he arrives. Her long sojourn in tropical waters has fouled her bottom so badly she will need a thorough scraping in order to fit her for her trip across the Indian ocean. There are other matters, too, that will need to be looked after. The machinery will be completely overhauled. New 'trim' will be added, and the 'gingerbread' work, which was damaged with the time she was put in war rig, will be replaced. She will be coaled and provisioned here and when she steams out of the harbor about two weeks hence, she will be in shape to make another record-breaking voyage with her record-breaking admiral."

Demand for Bunting.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The home-coming of Admiral Dewey has caused a boom in the dry-goods trade. The demand for ordinary cloth prints for bunting has been so great that all but exhausted the supply, and converters have found it necessary to take higher grades of material, including what is known as "54 squares." In the trade it is estimated at least 500,000 pieces, or 25,000,000 yards, of bunting will be used to welcome the hero of Manila bay.

CEBU'S POSTAL SYSTEM.

Interesting Letter from Philippine Director of Posts Valile.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The operations of the former Spanish postal system on the island of Cebu, in the Philippines, are interestingly described in a letter dated April 18, just received by Postmaster General Emory Smith, from Director of Posts Valile, at Manila, who writes:

"When our forces took possession of the town of Cebu it was done contrary to the wishes of Filipino officials in charge, but without arms or opposition. Two officials continue to administer all departments, except that of captain of the port and the Cebu postoffice. This will probably be changed to a considerable extent at once, as officers detailed to administer affairs there went to Cebu on the same steamer with me, but had not taken hold when I left."

"The Filipinos had, in effect, a service modeled exactly after the plan of the Spanish service on the island. Each village or city had a chief called 'presidente local,' instead of, as formerly, under the Spaniards, the 'captain municipal' or 'gobernador cillo.' It was made part of the official duties of the presidente local to handle all mail, registered or ordinary, to provide carriers for taking the mails to the next village on the route, to keep a record of such service and to keep on hand a supply of stamps for which he paid cash, buying them of the secretary of haciendas at a slight discount. On the island of Cebu there were eight

routes, covering about all the villages on the island.

"Every citizen is required to perform fifteen days service each year for the government and the only pay the messengers get for carrying the mail is that such service is credited to his account against the fifteen days due. As the trip to the next village is credited as a day's work and is much easier than a full day's work on highways, bridges or public buildings, the mail service is much sought after and there is a regulation that no citizen can perform more than six days as mail carrier in one year. One carrier takes the mail for fifteen or twenty towns, showing the small amount of mail there. In one dispatch of thirteen letters every nine was opened. Every village having a port was required to carry the mail."

General Otis's Casualty List.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—General Otis's last casualty list follows:

—Killed.—

Twenty-second Infantry—May 18, Company L, Corporal Henry E. Langford.

—Wounded.—

Twenty-second Infantry—May 18, Sergeant Peter Congrove, arm, slight; Privates Carl Carson, abdomen, moderate; Company L, Simon Shuller, abdomen, severe.

Thirtieth Infantry—May 15, Company A, Private William Tew, thigh, slight.

Company I, Pvt. Frank Butts, thigh, slight.

CZAR'S PEACE CONGRESS

DELEGATES SPEND FRIDAY IN ARRANGING A PROGRAMME.

Committees to Be Named To-Day—Americans and British to Insist on Permanent Court of Arbitration.

THE HAGUE, May 19.—The chiefs of the different delegations to the peace conference met to-day under the presidency of the president of the conference, M. De Staal, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, for the purpose of discussing the business to be performed to-morrow.

The meeting, at which Andrew D. White, head of the United States delegation, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, were present, resulted in an agreement to appoint the committees to deal with the respective groups of questions proposed for discussion—namely, disarmament, laws of warfare and mediation and arbitration. With a view of facilitating the appointment of the committees it was agreed that each chief delegate should nominate those of his delegates whom he thought it might be desired to appoint to the respective committees, so that each nation should be represented upon all. Probably the committees will meet next Tuesday or Wednesday to organize and to arrange their procedure.

The opinion of a majority of the delegates seems to be that the general committee to be presented to the conference to-morrow has been conceived in a broad and liberal spirit, and the result of this morning's meeting of the delegations' chiefs is regarded as demonstrating the good will and conciliatoryness of all the delegates, as well as a common desire to facilitate the work of the conference. Perfect harmony had prevailed thus far regarding all questions brought forward. At to-morrow's session M. De Staal will read the replies of Emperor Nicholas and Queen Wilhelmina to the dispatches sent to their Majesties at the opening of the conference, after which he will deliver an important speech on the work of the conference and will propose the adoption of a general scheme arranged this morning. The various delegations met this afternoon to assign their members to the general divisional committees. To-morrow's sessions and all subsequent sessions will be secret.

Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen's mother will arrive here on Tuesday evening and will be received in great state. Her Majesty will give a grand soiree on Wednesday in honor of the delegates to the peace conference.

"Disarmament in the Air."

BERLIN, May 19.—The Independence League published a review with Friedrich Virchow, the leader of German Liberalism, on the subject of the peace conference, in the course of which he is represented as having said: "Disarmament is in the air. Sooner or later it will be realized by all nations under the law of development. The program of Emperor Nicholas is comprehensive and complicated, but the fact that the powers accepted his call is significant enough. One factor in the situation is the weakness of public opinion. Nations are led astray by a deceptive idea of glory and honor. The United States have lately offered a pitiable example of this. A civilized land has been plunged into war by the criminal agitation of brainless demagogues and the incapacity of rulers. The United States have sinned against humanity and civilization. Let us hope that the Americans will have at least recovered from their bout of intoxication and will redress the errors of their country. All this is an illustration of the difficulties confronting the conference, but it will not matter if success is finally attained. The conference, I believe, will deepen the study of the peace problems and the new century will be an age of real enlightenment, civilization and peace."

Will Yield No Practical Results.

LONDON, May 19.—The correspondent of the Standard at The Hague telegraphs as follows: "An eminent member of the peace conference says it is simply an act of politeness to the czar and will yield no practical result, simply because it cannot. The powers, he asserts, are too disinclined and watch each other too closely to arrive at any understanding in their program. His prediction is that there will be a long discussion and then a first-class burial of the czar's proposals."

M. De Bloch, author of the work which inspired Emperor Nicholas with the idea of the conference, tells the Daily Chronicle that the result will be simply satisfactory if the conference only affords an entrance for the thin edge of the peace wedge.

Praise for Our Delegates.

BERLIN, May 19.—The Cologne Gazette to-day, in publishing a sketch of the American delegates to the peace conference at The Hague, praises the tact of President McKinley in avoiding the appointment of political favorites and says of the Americans: "They are well known and universally respected men of great capacity in their professions, honorable gentlemen of blameless reputation."

Permanent Court of Arbitration.

LONDON, May 19.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at The Hague says that the chairmanship of the arbitration section has been offered to and accepted by Sir Julian Pauncefote, who, with the delegates of the United States and several minor powers, will insist upon a permanent court of arbitration, which will be the great success of the conference.

Driven Out of Town.

TOLEDO, O., May 19.—Indignant citizens of Northville, Mich., today drove Thomas Evans from the city after preparing to hang him. Evans was accused of mauling his children and his neighbors had a rope around his neck and he was twice pulled down on promise to leave the city he was released.

CUBANS ANGRY

IN A FERMENT AGAIN OVER THE DISPOSITION OF THEIR ARMS.

Alger's Alleged Intention to Insist They Be Surrendered to Americans Sharply Criticized.

GEN. BROOKE IN THE DARK

NOT AWARE OF ANY DISSATISFACTION WITH HIS PLANS.

Will To-Day Issue His Order Regarding the Payment of Insurgents—Unless Washington Interferes.

COMMENTS OF LA DISCUSSION

IT DESIRES TO KNOW IF SECRETARY ALGER WANTS WAR.

Gomez's Manifesto Unsatisfactory to the Military Authorities—Status of the Disarmament Question.

HAVANA, May 19.—Havana is in a ferment again over the idea that the Washington administration has determined to take the arms of the Cuban troops and to retain them in military possession.

This view of the latest news from Washington has been telegraphed to the various cities. Governor General Brooke is thus far unaware, save through the press telegrams, of any dissatisfaction on the part of General Alger, secretary of war, with his (General Brooke's) plan to have the arms deposited in the care of the mayors of the municipalities, nor has he any other inkling of the secretary's purpose to lay the matter before President McKinley. Consequently, unless instructions to the contrary are received from the Washington administration, the governor general's order respecting the distribution of the \$3,000,000, as modified, will be issued to-morrow. The secretary of war has been informed as to the substance of this order in the usual course of business.

Havana midday papers publish the Washington news, some of them commenting unfavorably upon it. As the point as to where the arms are to be kept appears to be thought of vital importance in Washington, the conviction announced there that the mayors cannot be trusted with them is a cause of fresh discontent, just at the moment when the various complications of the war are being smoothed out. The governor general's order, which was made its representatives to receive the arms. Article 4 of the agreement between General Brooke and Robert Porter, President McKinley's secretary of war, provided that the arms of the Cuban troops shall be surrendered to the Cuban Assembly or its representatives.

General Gomez, who at the time of coming to the agreement with Mr. Porter, had not quarreled with the Assembly, insisted on this point. Since the Assembly has refused to accept the arms, the governor general has raised the point repeatedly, saying also that Mr. Porter brought full written authority from President McKinley, and in the President's name, agreed that the arms should go into the custody of the Assembly or its representatives.

At Monday night's meeting of the Society of Veterans of Independence—organized by former members of the Assembly—the speakers dilated upon Article 4, asserting that, had faith, the president's plenipotentiary having agreed to deposit the arms with the representatives of the Assembly, while, through the intervention of Gomez, they were to be surrendered to the American army.

La Discussion says: "Secretary Alger appears to wish to provoke a conflict here. He is more distinguished in the United States as a business man than as a politician and his relations with certain syndicates are well known. He opposes everything that Cuba wants and favors everything that would cause feeling and provoke excitement. His attitude prompts the question 'What does he want? Does he desire a war here similar to that in the Philippines? We are forced to believe that he only approves what is unsatisfactory to Cuba.'"

Cubans of prominence object to talking for publication on the subject, but wherever they have been interviewed they say, without exception, that such an order as is referred to in the press dispatches from Washington would cause trouble and would still further separate Cuba from the United States.

The manifesto of General Gomez, issued last evening, is unsatisfactory to the military administration because its author failed to disarm the army. He has been asked to include a paragraph directing the various commands to dissolve and had said he was in doubt as to whether he was authorized to disarm the army, promising to reflect on the matter. His attitude at headquarters yesterday was quite different from his previous bearing and it soon became obvious that he wished to discontinue giving any advice, even on the subject of the payment of the troops.

The man who was reported to be suffering from yellow fever is now out of danger and no new cases of the disease have developed. Orders have been issued that only the inmates are to be allowed to work under the ground near the harbor, as it is believed this work caused the former case of fever.

Owing to orders from Washington a majority of the employees have been discharged from the navy yards here, which has not left enough men at the yards to pay proper sanitary attention to the place. Naval officers expect in the near future the city sanitary inspectors will be called upon to take steps in order to properly safeguard the city for cleaning certain portions of the yard.

Governor General Brooke has ordered the immediate making of copies of all concessions for public works and railroads given by the Spanish government or by former governor generals of Cuba.

oughly with Secretary Alger and General Brooke the best method of securing the disarmament of the Cuban troops and their return to industrial life. It was decided that a necessary step towards this end was the surrender of the arms held by the Cuban soldiers. It was apprehended that, retaining their arms, some, if not a large portion, inclined by their past predatory existence, would lapse into brigandage. So the President himself ordered General Brooke to cause the arms of the Cuban soldiers to be delivered up to representatives of the United States army. With these instructions General Brooke has been patiently striving to carry out the President's plan. He has arrived at that point where the Cuban leaders, as a matter of sentiment, they say, make it a condition of disarmament that the arms shall be placed in the custody of the mayors of the Cuban towns. Realizing that to assent to such conditions would be contrary to the President's instructions, General Brooke has telegraphed to Secretary Alger the facts in the case and asked for a decision. The secretary, in turn, has communicated with the President and asked for instructions, for he feels that he is not authorized to amend or revoke an order originally emanating directly from the President. That is the state of the case at present. The President has not yet notified the War Department of his intentions.

It is said at the War Department that, should the Cuban leaders refuse to accept General Brooke's offer, whether it is conditioned on the surrender of arms to the United States army officers or to Cuban mayors, that will terminate the efforts of the governor general to come to a satisfactory arrangement with these leaders. For, thereupon, General Brooke will proceed to address himself directly to the Cuban private soldiers. He will have his agents—United States army officers—pay off every bona fide Cuban soldier who is willing to comply with the conditions laid down by him, and this will be done without further reference to any of the malcontent leaders, who have so long retarded a settlement.

RELIEF WORK AT HAVANA.

Gen. Ludlow Tells What Americans Have Done for Cubans.

HANSBURG, Pa., May 19.—Gen. William Ludlow, military governor of Havana, has written a letter to a lady in this city describing the relief work in Havana, in which he says:

"When we began I distributed rations to nearly 10,000 who were suffering from starvation, and, in addition, I had to deal with a condition of helplessness which forbade them to do any work. They were dying in the streets and in the country districts in the most pathetic way. By the issues of food they have been enabled in part to do for themselves, but, by operation of law, to the various institutions, so that at present I am feeding about 5,000, of whom 1,500 perhaps are aged or invalids or very young children requiring convalescent food and the like. As the season advances I am enabled to release from an old soldier into the country where they can sustain themselves after a fashion, and to provide work for others, so that I hope to make still greater diminution in the number of those who are entirely dependent. There will still remain, however, a formidable task, which will require the aid of many of these means and must be supported out right, and in particular there are a large number of children whose future is a matter of grave concern."

Spanish Editor Predicts War.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mex., May 19.—The organs of the Spanish colony predict that the United States is on the eve of a long and costly war in Cuba as well as in the Philippines, basing their predictions on supposed insurrection in the latter. The Correo de Espana says: "The United States will be obliged to sustain in Cuba a long and costly and barren war, such as they are waging in the Philippines. We may be told that now the Cubans will have no one to fight with, but the arms and ammunition, but they will find some one. The United States will be obliged to sustain in Cuba a long and costly and barren war, such as they are waging in the Philippines. We may be told that now the Cubans will have no one to fight with, but the arms and ammunition, but they will find some one. The United States will be obliged to sustain in Cuba a long and costly and barren war, such as they are waging in the Philippines. 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